# Mational Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH....... Editor and Proprintor The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at the southwest cor-ner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvasila avenue, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at fifty

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THE REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCU-LATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The Largest Single Sheet Newspaper in the World.

FRIDAY MORNING ...... APRIL 10, 1874. CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES. SECOND PAGE-District Investigation, (continued

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from first page.)
Wealth, Auction Sales; Legal Notices; House

ing Materials, Painting, &c. Theatre; Groceries; Wines and Liquors; Professional and Business Cards: Financial:

timpery; Merchant Tailors; Bankers and Brokers; Gro-

The postage on the Double-Sheet DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is two the paper will remain in the Washington

### PERSONAL.

the name of the proprietor of THE NAconnection with contracts under the Board

regard to our private affairs.

The only regret we have in the whole matter is that we were not fortunate enough to have had a good contract and plenty of make up for what we are now losing, and will heart and credit to his position. It will add money to execute it.

## A GOOD THING TO DO

the opportunity to take a sober second thought upon the currency question, and insert in the bill under consideration a provision for the redemption of legal-tenders. Each member of the House must feel and vision of redemption is so palpable that every constituent he has will see it by election day in next October or November, and will surely hold him to account for depresult in no harm if coupled with the reof national bank notes upon the commencesame number of dollars for his work those dollars will not do him the same amount of All school-boys know that as surely as

was elected upon that platform, the people idea is unheard of save as the utterance of will naturally expect it to be done. They fanatical malcontents. may want more bank notes, but they do The lesson of these facts must be obvious not want a depreciated currency. They to all. It teaches us that, throughout the desire a redeemable currency and redeem- entire South, as in the District of Columbia. able in something in itself valuable. Na-tional bank notes are now amply secured with its consequences of peace and prosand inspire the public with the greatest con- perity, only when the animosities of race fidence, but they are depreciated by being prejudice are buried. It is idle to waste made redeemable in the irredeemable green. sympathy upon those who refuse to learn backs. It will be seen that by making our this lesson. They deserve the fate their legal tenders redeemable in gold, we at stupidity brings upon them. once raise both them and the national bank note to par with gold. With one hundred millions surplus of gold in the Treasury, Government would be amply the circulation than that could be spared for presentation at one time. al banks would be obliged to hold largely of greenbacks at their redemption agencies. If Congress should now enact to prohibit the sales of gold till one hundred millions surplus shall have accumulated. if the accumulation should, in the opinion edeemer and the redeemed, would apprefrom hoarding or other causes.

the coin standard, and that they are deter- tion was a pleasant surprise to all interested mined to maintain them in future for their own safety against the effects of depreciated Mr. Avery is a man eminently fitted paper. These prices will then be a stand-ing barometer, indicating to the people just how far their promises to pay are below eral information on political subjects, is rethat they have no fixed date of maturity. These importers will start a gold bank and reminded of the decreased purchasing why he must pay high for his supplies and nial commission. sell his grain so low. Will these views give Congress again the non-redemptionists?

A MONEY VIEW OF THE INTER-PHILADELPHIA.

financial bill passed by the Senate is going coast. His character seems to have been to destroy the country. We neither anticito destroy the country. We neither anticipate a riot nor a revolution, but in justice that measure on Friday last, and as a matrectory, Wood and Coal; Build- ter of solid consolation to the many good people who have been affected by their gloomy prophesies, we beg to direct their Social Gatherings Last Night; attention to a fact of a more hopeful char-Sothern's Joke at the National acter. There are now, on a reasonable esti-Hotels and Restaurants: Books the continent of Europe. This may be coming more important, and now demands and Stationery; Groceries and called the average American representation the thoughts of a prudent philosopher and Railroad Time abroad, and it might be doubled without statesman rather than the attention of the Tables, &c.

SEVENTE PAGE — Interesting Foreign Paragraphs; The Currency Bill;
True Heroism at the Pit's Mouth; in the Clouds; Charity

Mouth; in the Clouds; Charity

Tables, &c.

Bullet us take demagogue.

Mr. Avery has been thus signally honored in the prime of a life that has been actively and the Stage; Royal Mar-riage; Gormandizing Calcula-tion; Market Reports; Dry \$1,500,000 a year. Now, when we reflect worth, feel much gratified at his unexpected that nearly all these people are pleasure- prominence before the nation. seekers, traveling more for curiosity and ceries; Insurance; Job Print- enjoyment than for practical purposes, it is ing; Steamship Lines; Planes, fair to assume that if the International Exposition of Philadelphia is equal to the anticipations of its projectors-and it seems to us it must be quite so from the stupendous cents. If only a one-cent stamp is affixed preparations and magnificent contributions In the District investigation yesterday to them a source of extraordinary interest, sets forth the many needs of the various where they will be able to gratify their own TIONAL REPUBLICAN was mentioned in pride of country, and to contrast or compare the co-operation of all who take an interest what they saw in Europe, and what Europe in charitable work. will send to Philadelphia, with what our sources to that gathering of the representamade a single dollar in any contract under tives and inventions and products of the na. last evening and obtained from him his made a single dollar in any contract under the board, and have no interest whatever in any contract now pending. We do not say this because we deem that there is any imprepriety whatever in having a contract, in by will be followed by thousands and properly whatever in having a contract, and inventions and products of the natural last evening and obtained from him his views upon the charity movement. The turning Americans will not return alone; they will be followed by thousands and they will be followed by alower degrees, through the matter. He not only subscribed for twenty-five tickets, but also expressed his onsiderable periods of time. tens of thousands of foreigners, so that judging by a mere money standard our Interwillingness to suspend the rule which but in order to gratify the extreme anxiety national Exposition, only a little more than forbids the offering for sale of tickets for which some people seem to entertain in two years off, will undoubtedly help to dis charitable or other purposes in the different currency. A stream of gold will set in movement so far as lay in his power.

The House of Representatives has now pleased to call a depreciated currency. AFRICANIZING THE SOUTH. In Morengo county, Alabama, about five assistance. hundred blacks voted the Democratic ticket at the last State election. They out passed a resolution unanimously permitting know that it is a proper thing to do just as number the white citizens of the county the officers of the force to dispose of tickets well as he knows that he must redeem his largely, but as they begin now to abandon for the charity entertainments. Tickets promises if he would keep his credit for the Republican party, when mere local were also issued to the firemen, and to-day fore long to get control of the county gov- commence their part of the good work. It ernment. Unfortunately for this scheme, will thus be seen that the arrangements for the Democracy in other sections of the disposing of tickets upon an extensive scale State insist with pig-headed perversity that are being rapidly completed, and that the ciating both the money and the credit of the race issue shall be forced as a political prospects for the sale of large numbers of the country without any effort to save it. question. The result is that the blacks them could not be more flattering. have no recourse left but to return to the Republican ranks. While they admit that managers of the movement have done their demption provision offered by Hon. Free- they cannot carry the State without the aid share of the labor in an effective manner. man Clarke, of New York. Indeed, his of black votes, the leaders of the Democbill enacts the repeal of all limit to the issue racy seem to prefer everlasting defeat rather than submit to a recognition of the ment of redemption. The plan is so simple privileges of, and the political association and promises to be so effective and selfregulating that it is unaccountable that
it has not commended itself to the judgments and consciences of members. disinterested standpoint, that they deserve entertaining the House committee appointed To ignore its principles argues the design the infliction of the evils of which they to look after the monument of "Mary, the on the part of Congress to encourage the complain. Trifling as those evils may be mother of Washington," and on each occaissue of irredeemable paper to the deprecia- in fact, and magnified as they are in the ex- sion the authorities aforesaid disappointedly tion of the laborer's wages. It is estimated travagant phrase of the complainants, they ate the dinner without the presence of the that the addition of ninety millions to the could be avoided by harmonious efforts to committee. This is sad. If it is continued circulating medium will appreciate gold ten conciliate the differences between the two much longer it is to be feared the city will to fifteen per cent. With such an appreciation will come a corresponding advance in plainly that the blacks are not opposed to has presumed to declare that a dinner ring

we have always asserted it to be. same under a black skin as under a white equilibrium of the digestive arrangements water seeks it level or air a vacuum, so cer- one, and the black men of the South are of its members by eating the next one, it tainly does gold govern the currency values prompted in their political action by the another is prepared for them. of the world. No commercial nation can same influences or impulses that prompt ignore this fact and maintain its commercial their white fellow-citizens. Their ignorance character. It is plain that a paper dollar may sometimes serve to enable designing irredeemable in gold is under value. The and reckless men to mislead them; but more of them you have the greater their they have never failed since they began to depreciation is equally palpable. If the exercise the rights of citizenship to instincissue of twenty-six millions of the reserve tively seek the success of political measures appreciated gold from 64 to 134, what will which are calculated to preserve the integthe issue in ninety millions dof is a problem rity of those rights. In other words, the in 'rule of three" which it will be well question of their citizenship being assured, for Congress to ponder on. The same ratio they are as apt to vote with the Democrats of advance would place gold at 31 when the as with the Republicans. In South Caromaximum of the paper issue is reached. lina, where the property-holders are con-Now, as this untoward result may be pre- tinually talking of and striving to obtain vented by providing for the redemption of white immigration and foreign labor. the greenbacks in accordance with the the Africanizing process has developed its agreement of the Republican platform and greatest success; but wherever the equality the recommendation of the President, who of both races before the law is assured, the

THE MINISTER TO CHINA. The announcement that the resignation of Mr. Low, Minister to China, had been able to redeem, because no larger portion of received at the State Department, and the nomination yesterday of Benjamin P. The Avery to succeed him, was a surprise. We have ascertained that as soon as this resignation was made known to Senator Sargent he recommended to the President the nomination of Mr. Avery. Secretary Fish desired to have Mr. George F. Seward, and fix the first of January, 1876, or earlier United States Consul General at Shanghai nominated to the office, and confront of the President, justify it, as the date for Senstor Sargent with a large number of the redemption of greenbacks in gold, then testimonials of San Francisco merchants legal tenders and national bank notes, the and bankers who favored Seward. It is understood that Senstor Sargent, for this rea ciate gradually, but in company, to the son, waived his recommendation of Avery, gold standard. Meanwhile the ninety mil- and asked that if Seward's name was lions increase would prevent any stringency sent into the Senate the name of Avery should be sent in as successor to Seward. banking might also be inaugurated in com- The President, however, decided yesterday pany with this redemption plan with per that the appointment of Minister to China fect safety. It is rumored that the importers are al-determined to adopt the first recommenda-ready preparing to arrange their prices at tion of Senator Sargent. So the nomina-

gold in the market for the simple reason quired. He is also well fitted by experience on the Pacific coast. For many years he has been connected with the Pacific press. transact their business with gold checks. He was, we believe, the founder of the When a Chicago merchant purchases goods of them he will be obliged to pay in coin or ing editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, stand the difference between coin and currancy. The laborer will also be constantly to assume the editorial management of the Overland Monthly. He is at present secrepower of his wages. The farmer will see tary of the Pacific division of the Centen-

As a journalist he has made himself favorthe people favorable impressions of Repub- ably known to all the active men of the lican legislation? Will they prompt them Pacific coast, and is, we are informed, unupon the sober second thought to return to usually popular for one who has necessarily been involved in all the great political and local contests of the last decade. In his profession he is universally esteemed. At NATIONAL EXPOSITION AT the time of his retirement from the Bulletin PHILADELPHIA.

Our readers will have perceived that we all the leading papers of California that have are not of those who believe that the recent ever been bestowed on a journalist of that

questioned. The Bulletin owes to his pen to the distinguished Senators who in a its best work in the past, and sadly misses. melancholy chorus deplored the passage of now, his wise counsel and powerful, though gentle, opinions, He is also a devotee at the shrine of art. His efforts have been prominent in estab-

cisco, which is a credit to his State. Long experience in California has mate, 10,000 American citizens in Paris, and dered him also well fitted to grapple the at least quite as many more scattered over Chinese question, which is every day be-

perous and wealthy people--will spend say devoted to the people of the Pacific coast,

OUR CHARITIES. Vesterday was full of encouragement for the charity cause. The ladies held their second meeting and pronounced the work progressing in a most energetic manner. They issued an address to the public, which will gather in the capital of Pennsylvania the Cabinet, and by the most influential and for the purpose of witnessing what will be best-known leaders of society. The address charities in our midst, and earnestly invites

The noblest example yet set to the people own country will contribute from all her is that of President Grant. A representative of THE REPUBLICAN called upon him sipate all fears in regard to ruin as a result Departments for this occasion, and promised of what is known as the expansion of our to use his influence to forward the popular from the old nations that will more than action of the President does honor to his probably act as a sort of purifier-for an another strong link of affection that exists instant to fall into the argument of the con- between him and the public, and endear tractionists-of what these gentlemen are him to the poor and needy all over the land. The President's example is well worthy to be followed by others who are in a position to render the good cause valuable

The police commissioners yesterday

The work is now fairly begun. The It is now the people's turn to give the movement their full essistance and we have faith in the public disposition so to do.

ON THREE different occasions dinner ha the prices of all imported goods. The such efforts, and that they willingly accept exists within its limits, but unless this onlaborer's tea, coffee, sugars and fruits and offers of conciliation and honestly abide by slaught upon spring chickens, bacon and clothing of foreign origin will cost him so their results. It shows, too, that the hue greens, &c., is soon ended, it will be wonmuch more that although he may get the and cry raised by the opposition about derful indeed if the present placidity of the "Africanizing the South" is mere bosh, as people continues under such oppressive extravagance. For economy's sake, then, let The truth is that human nature is the the committee hasten to jeopardize the

THE policemen and firemen are to tickets for the grand charity demonstrations They are popular and efficient bodies of men and we expect that much good will result from their labors. Let the public encourage them when tickets are offered, and assist each to make strong efforts to carry off the beautiful gold medal to be given to the fireman or police officer who shall dispose of the largest number of tickets.

Wong Ching Foo is the eupho name of a citizen of Grand Rapids. He is the first Chinaman who has taken out naturalization papers and become a citizen of the United States. Although he has cut off his cue, the judges of election in his precinct look with anxiety at the sleeves of his coat as he deposits his ballot.

THE fullness with which the Washington REPUBLICAN publishes the testimony taken sefore the committee investigating the affairs of the District gives force to its claim that the result will be a substantial vindication of the District authorities.-Louisville

f charity by subscribing largely to the sale of tickets and giving the good cause his full support, Read his views upon the subject of charity in another column, and follow his worthy example.

esterday, together with some local and other interesting matters, will be found on our sixth page. Bean the address issued by the mans

THE report of the proceedings of Congres

ing committee of the charity benefits, and spond nobly to their appeal.

A LETTER from Mr. S. B. Driggs on cu

ency will be found on an inside page. The suffering in Paris this winter is ver great, the result of want of work. Relief

not given for nothing; but good wholesome food is supplied at a nominal sum, a plan which enables families with very small means which enables animos with very for the weather the storm. A special bakery for the hospitals and the poor turns out thirtees tons of bread daily. The street ballad com posed in honor of Jeanne D'Are in front of the Tuilleries, has sold for five hundred france, which was handed over to the poor.

REPUBLICAN, in the strict performances of his duties, has, it seems, so frightened the Com-mittee on Ways and Means, that they selemnly REPUBLICAN, in the strict performances of his duties, has, it seems, so frightened the Committee on Ways and Means, that they solemnly resolved yesterday to refuse him admission and requested us to send some one cles. The committee need not get scared, and we beg them to allay all apprehensions of danger and pursue their investigation in peace. We are obliged for the compliment they paid to The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN resterday as an enterprising journal, the best paper in the city, and shall be giad to reciprocate the compliment the first opportunity. In regard to our representative, we must, notwithstanding the opposition of the committee, still keep him on our staff, because he is a valuable man, and we have every confidence in him.

A STANDARD AND THE STANDARD OF VALUE.

In a short and pithy colloquy between Senators Bayard and Buckingham referring to the account of the date when you complete the da

In a short and pithy colloquy between Senators Bayard and Buckingham referring to the standard of value, the latter Senator observed: "I have sometimes known a dollar to buy a bushel of wheat, and at other times I have bushel of wheat, and at other times I have also; you continued from that time forward? brella—the coin or the wheat, \* \* \* It is sir.

Q. Are these the two contracts having relastandard, the wheat or the coin."

We propose to answer the Senator's question, premising that by the term "salue," political commists mean simply "the exchange power which one commodity or service has in relation to another." Unquestionably, in a single transaction in which coin should be exchanged transaction in which coin should be exchanged for wheat, each would be a standard of the value of exchange power of the other. The wheat would be a standard of the value of the coin, and the coin equally a standard of the value of the wheat. Exchanging for each other they would be commercial equivalents, each measuring and expressing that value of the other. lishing the Art Association of San Franother.

If, however, one of these articles, either the

no matter now for what reason—lift it to this position and assign to it this function. Inother words, it becomes money—that thing in which all other values are computed and compared with each other. It is the one thing which men want, as the means af getting other things which they want. It is virrually a ticket or order upon society for whaterer it has to sell. Its general use makes it not simply a standard in a single transaction of exchanging one thing in a single transaction of exchanging one thing for another, but the standard in all transacpreparations and magnificent contributions of the city of Philadelphia alone—these Americans will turn homeward in 1876, and signed by Mrs. Grant, by all the ladies of help public, which we print in another column, and which is signed by Mrs. Grant, by all the ladies of help public, which we print in another column, and which is signed by Mrs. Grant, by all the ladies of help public, which we print in another column, and which is signed by Mrs. Grant, by all the ladies of help public, which we print in another column, and which is sell for the same amount of money are, hence,

sell for the same amount of money are, hence, equal in value.

It so happens that the commercial world has assigned this function not to wheat, but to gold and silver; and, hence, these two commodities, whon used as money, are the standard of value, having a universal exchange power in proportion to their quantity and purity. The practical sense of the trading nations is that they are better adapted to this use than any other commodities that can be found. than any other commodities that can be found. As the late Cheif-Justice well said, they "have other substance which could be used for that purpose." They, hence, approximate nearest to the idea of an absolute uniformity of value. They have the same qualities everywhere, and everywhere require about the same amount of labor to procure them. Nature has fitted them to be money, or the standard of value, as it has not fitted anything else.—New York Inde-

to the idea of an absolute uniformity of value. They have the same qualities everywhere, and everywhere require about the same amount of labor to procure them. Nature has fitted them to be money, or the standard of value, as it has not fitted anything else.—New York Independent.

SENSIBLE ADVICE TO THE SOUTH.

These spring notes of revival are especially encouraging. There is no reason why the Southern States should not very soon regain their former position in the Union—at least in an industrial and social point of view. Their soils are naturally fertile and their productions are always in demand. Their climate is salubrious, and particularly inviting to delicate constitutions that cannot stand the strain of our severe northern winds and winters. They are severe northern winds and winters. They are rich in mineral resources of all kinds, and their mines only need to be properly worked to yield seem that their people, both white and black, must see that their advantage lies in encouraging everything that tends to invite emigration, develop the natural resources of the country and increase its attractiveness, and promote the public security and order. They should compose their differ ences at once. They should bury their resentnents in a common grave beyond the posibility bygones, and cease regretting a past that canbe a hundred-fold better and more satisfying in every respect. The solution of their present difficulties lies in the direction f new enterprises and a more comprehensive and forelooking statesmanship. The building f roads, the providing of educational advantages, the encouragement of agricultural im-provements and the mechanic arts, and the ermation of societies for charitable objects are steps towards a better future which they should hasten to take .-New York Graphic.

## FOREIGN NOTES

Alexander Dumas speaks of a dead actress s that pretty little Parisian soul, born in cal of laughter, evaporated in a tear. Prince Bismarck lately informed Herr Ve okai, the eminent Hungarian poet and statesman, that he (Bismarck) is "a Protestant of he strict Calvinist persuasion.'

The Ossewatore Romano announces that laughter of Count Bismarck wishes to marry a roung Catholic gentleman, and that her pap s unwilling that she should do so. The French Academy decided that M. Emile

Ollivier must be considered as duly received, and that consequently be should be convoked, like his colleagues, to all the sittings of that Mme. Lenoir-Jousserau, a widow who died ecently in Paris, has left a sum of ten millions of france to be devoted for the creation of a large bospital for the poor. She has als o be-

queathed a magnificent collection of minia-tures, bonbonnieres, and the like, valued at eight hundred thousand francs, to the State. POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democratic majority, on joint ballot, in the Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, writes the Franklin Formen that he will not be a candidate or re-election to Congress.

J. Marous Clark, late editor of the Owen New

J. Marous Clark, late editor of the Owen News, has been manyed as the choice of the Democratic citizens of Owen county as their candidate for Congress in the Seventh Kentucky district.

The Brooklyn Argus, speaking of the publication of Mr. Sumner's undelivered speech, says: "Whatever great men may think of the burning of their bedies, they would be wise constitute.

Commenting on the municipal election, held on Monday last at Cinginnati, the Cinginnati Gazette says: "The Enquirer calls the result of the elec-tion in this city on Monday a great Democratic victory! find the Republican party gained such a victory (†) we would feel ashamed of it, and we think the best part of the Democratic party, when they come to look at what was accomplished, will hardly care to have it credited to their account. So far as regards the Republican party, it cannot fairly be said to have been in the fight. It is true a convention was held and a ticket nominated but Republican voters were feebly represented and they took but little interest in the contest and they took but little interest in the contest. Somebody put up the flag, but the army refused to march. This much is shown by the vote. The platform was a dodge. It was so understood, and so intended. It diagusted the temperance people and did not please the opposite side."

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL DISTRICT INVESTIGATION

[Cnatinued from second page.]

there was no influence used in those, Mr. Shepherd awarded me the contract on his own

personal knowledge of me.
Q. You say there were some contracts you accepted and some you declined? A. Yes,

Q. Why did you decline! A. Some I declined

for want of means to execute the contracts, and others I declined because I did not like the kind of work that was awarded me. I was awarded

Q. Was there any other contract awarded to

you which you declined! A. There were other contracts awarded, but I never executed them. did not decline them in writing. Q. Is there any other instance in which any

any money into this contract or not?

O, sir.

Did you go to see Mr. Murtagh on the set! A. I met Mr. Murtagh nearly every

Q. Are these the two contracts having relation to this work—contracts Nos.583, 584? A. I presume they are.

Q. Will you look at the close of the third or fourth clause in both of these contracts and see if it is not provided there that the contractor shall do two fest of grading? A. Yes,

Q. They contain the usual clause! A. Yes. Q. They contain the usual clause? A. Yes, sir; I recollect at the time of objecting to that. Q. And these contracts are dated the 23d day of October, are they not—both dated the 33d, and each of them provides for doing two feet of grading? A. Yes, sir.
Q. And yet, during all this time you did not do the grading, but Mr. McNamara did it? A. The grading was substantially done under pre-

vious contract.
Q. I understand you to say that, from the of these articles; either the coin or the wheat, should by the general usage of men be selected as the universel denominator or measure of value and actually so used in all the business exchanges of society, then it would be the standard of measure of value and the usage on matter now for what reason—life it to this commodities. The selection and the usage no matter now for what reason—life it to this resition and assign to it this function. In other mara was at work doing grading on these streets? A. Yes, sir; he was, as I said before. He had previously aubstantially completed the contract, but there was a little trimming up and finishing to do. That he came on and did right ahead of us all the time. This is my recollection now.

Q. Why did you not? A. I had not the means to do it.

Mr. Wilson. How is that?

By Mr. Christy: Q. I want to know books and papers were transferred after he be-came a member? A. All of the old books of fleGolyer & McClellan were continued right along, Mr. Jenkins substantially stepsing into Mr. DeGolyer's shoes, assuming all responsi-bilities, all liabilities, profits and everything. There was no change whatever made in the books.

Oooks.

Q. He assumed joint control of all the books?
A. Yes, sir; with his partner, Mr. McClellan.
Q. And you continued in the employ of the new firm? A. Yes, sir. nish the new firm? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, reference has been made to certain correspondence between Mr. Chittenden and the firm of DeGolyer & McClellan; of letters being written from this city and received by the firm in Chicago; who has those letters? A. I don't know; they were never in my possession; they were in the possession of the Chicago office; are left there so far as I know.
Q. Who read the correspondence of the firm?
A. I did in Washington.

A. I did in Washington.
Q. What has become of that correspondence?
A. It is all in Chicago, put up in bundles,
month by month, and labeled. tract was awarded to you where somebody else was claiming an interest in it? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is it? A. I was awarded a contract

Q. Have you seen Mr. Jenkins, since came to the city! A. Mr. Jenkins is in York I understand.

O No conversation or communication with Q. No conversation or communication with reference to them at all? A. None whatever. I was going to Chicago and Mr. Jenkins was going with me, and he said we had better take all our books along and settle up matters in Chicago, and I packed up everything.

Q. Has the new firm abandoned the field Ira Holmes has bought out McClellau & Jen-kins's interest. That was a two-thirds interest. Ray & Whitney, I presume, will go on, though,

I don't know.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Are you still in the employ of Mr. Jenkins! A. No, sir.

By Mr. Merrick: O. Where did you keep your office here! A. The office of De Golyer & McClellan was 413 Thirteenth street; that of E. Jenkins, 31 Thirteenth street.
Q. Where did you do your banking business!
I had a small account at the Second National

Q. Who was your partner? A. Zephaniah Jones.
Q. Was the contract awarded to you, individually, or to you and Jones? A. I think it was to me individually.
Q. How did Jones happen to refer you to Murtagh, if he had no interest in it? A. He had a half interest with me; he was an equal partner in all our transactions.
Q. How did he happen to refer you to Mr. Murtagh! A. I really do not know how it was brought about. Mr. Jones handed me the award of the board; put the letter in my hand, saying: "Here is a contract awarded you by the board," which Mr. Murtagh handed me this morning. Q. Were your checks all returned! A. The checks were all returned except, probably, the last two months of C. E. Jenkins & Co.
Q. Last October and November! A. Yes, sir; I took my bank-book to have it written up, but went away very unexpectedly to Chicago, and never got them. There are C. E. Jenkins & Co.'s-checks there for a month or two.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. When did you cease to be connected with C. E. Jenkins & Co. as bookconnected with C. E. Jenkins & Co. as book-keeper? A. I do not know; I suppose on the 23d day of December; I consider it so. I told thom I was going to Chicago, and did not care to continue with them any longer in the busi-

ness.

Q. Do you know what amount of sewer-bonds or certificates C. E. Jonkins & Co. had at the time you left their employ? A. I could not say without examining their books.

Q. Are those books in this city? A. They had be Division.

day.
Q. Did you speak to him on the subject, or did he first mention it to you? A. I think I spoke to him in reference to it first.
Q. Did Mr. Jones tell you that Mr. Murtagh claimed an interest in that contract? A. I think he did. are in Chicago.

Q. Can you give us an approximate state ment?
The Witness. You want sewer-bonds?
Mr. Wilson. Yes, sir.
A. I do not know whether it was more than thi \$20,000 or not; I cannot state.
Q. Was it as much as \$30,000? A. It was about the control of the control of

Q. Now, can't you tell the communication of them that I cannot say.

Q. Now, can't you tell the communication of them that I cannot say.

Q. Now, can't you tell the communication of them that I cannot say.

Mr. Murtagh claimed in regard to it! A. I think it was half the profits, to the best of my recollection, although I am not certain that any particular—

Q. Did you see Mr. Murtagh as to whether

Q. Did you see Mr. Murtagh as to whether

ment should be selected; I think these were
the three.
Q. What was the price of laying these pavements! A. Three and a half per yard. That
I understand was the price for the Miller and
Stowe pavements, but I never learned what the
price for the Phillips pavement was.
Q. Did you ever lay any of these pavements?
A. No, sir.
Q. What kind of work had you been doing
on this Empuration printing-office building! committee on a former examination.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Were you of the firm of Jones & Collins! A. Yes, sir.

Q. What, if anything, do you know in regard to the money having been paid to Judge Jeffries! A. I do not know anything at all with reference to that matter.

Q. Do you know whether he was employed to procure a contract for Jones & Collins? A. No sir. I do not. to procure a contract for Jones & Collins? A. No. sir; I do not.

Q. Have you any knowledge or information in regard to any sum of money having been paid for procuring a contract! A. I have no knowledge. I knew nothing of the transaction until Mr. Jones gave his evidence the other

Q. What kind of work had you been doing on this Enguatican printing-office building! A. We built the house.

Q. How much was due you at that time on account of the erection of that house! A. I cannot say positively how much. My partner was the financial member of the firm. He gave me to understand there was about \$25,000 tion until Mr. Jones gave his evidence the other day before the committee.

\*\*PERSONAL\*\*\*

\*\*Mrs. Sarah M. L. Grill, who died in West Harven, Conn., recently, liet her money to found an "Old Ledies" Home."

\*\*Other J. buties Bargent, of New Hamshire, has founded a thousand deliar scholarship at Darbounded a thousand deliar schol tion until Mr. Jones gave his day before the committee.

work! A. I stared the other day before the committee that the arrangement was I was to receive fifteen ears, or its equivalent; but that arrangement was set valde, and I was not paid by the percentage system. The work was afterward measured by the engineer of the board, and I was paid board prices for that work.

Q. Was there any contract awarded to you which you finally did not get, or somebody else did! A. Yes, sir; there was a number of contracts which I declified.

Q. Were they contracts for which you had made application! A. No, sir.

Q. How did they happen to be awarded to you! A. I do not know. I was awarded contracts at various times by the board. They notified me by letter that I had been awarded contracts. Some of them I eccepted and some I declined; but how they came to be awarded to me I cannot tell. I had made application to the board on one occasion, I think, for a contract. I made application in writing to the board, at one time, for a contract?

Q. Did you get that contract! A. I was awarded a contract shortly after that, but whether it was in accordance with my letter—Q. You say there were other contracts awarded to you for which you made no application! A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know by whose direction those contracts were awarded to you! A. I do not. I do not think in some of those contracts—for instance, the contract for raising houses in the vicinity of Twenty-first and L streets—I think there was no influence used in those, Mr. Shepherd awarded me the contract on his own

subject. The timekeeper is here in town, and he will know.

Q. Who is he? A. A Mr. Small.
Q. You have no knowledge of anything of that kind? A. To the best of my knowledge there was never an hour charged on public work that was devoted to private work.

By Mr. Mattingly: Q. You had been doing business here as a builder for a long number of years? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long had Mr. Shepherd known you probably? A. I don't know how long Mr. Shepherd has known me. I have known him about twenty years.
Governor Shepherd. I would like to ask Mr. Collins a question.

of want of means to execute the contracts, and others I declined because I dild not like the kind of work that was awarded me. I was awarded a contract at one time for making a sewer connection, which I declined because I objected to the plan. Then I was awarded contracts for high plan in the plan. Then I was awarded contracts for high plan in the plan. Then I was awarded to the plan. Then I was awarded to contract for high plan in consequence of not being able to carry out the contracts—not having the means to carry the mout.

Q. Were you required in any case to divide your profits with anybody? A. There were one or to partice who claimed an interest in the contract. There was one gentleman who can the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract. There was one gentleman who can the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract. There was one gentleman who can the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract. There was one gentleman who can the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract. There was one gentleman who can the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract. There was one gentleman who can be contracted in the award, and I can be contract. There was one gentleman who can interest in the award, and I can be contract.

A. I have the contract was that party? A. Judge Jeffries is called Mr. Shepherd's attention to it, and a can be contracted to the plan in the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract with you for bidliding your houses on the contract with you f

in procuring the contract.

Q. Was that contract awarded to you without your knowledge! A. I think I made application for that in writing.

Q. Did you execute that contract? A. I did

and well.

MR. M'CLELLAN, RECALLED.

By Mr. Christy: Q. You say that when you reached Philadelphia your attention was called to the fact that certain telegrams had been received prior to your coming? A. Yes, sir; a few days before I got to Philadelphia there were dispatches sent to the hotel where I stopped requesting me to come to Washing.

Q. Had you any arrangement with Crittenden that he should conduct this telegraphic of the was when I arrived there, and my attention was drawn to it.

Q. Did you learn subsequently the source from which he obtained his information that these telegrams would meet you on your arrival in Philadelphia? A. I think he either dispatched or wrote to Chicago to my partner to know if one of us could not come on immediately to Washington. I was absent from the city of Chicago at the time in Muscatine, a lowa. From there I went to St. Louis, and my partner did not know where I was. He knew, however, that I was going East, and he dispatched right to Mr. Chittenden, saying that I would be in New York on or about a certain time in the month, and I would stop in Philadelphia. Mr. Chittenden toid me that that was the reason he dispatched to the hotel of me to come to Washington, thinking the form to come to Washington, thinking the was to receive one-third of the profits. This Q. Is there any other instance in which any persons claimed an interest in the contracts?

A. In this same contract, in this same L street contract, it was arranged between myself and A. P. Brown that if I got the contract he should furnish the lumber. He had no interest in the contract outside of furnishing the lumber for it.

Of course, having the contract from me to furnish the lumber, he became interested in the nish the lumber, he became interested in the contract. He was a lumber-merchant, and if I went on with the work he was to furnish the lumber.
Q. At what rate? A. Thirty-six dollars a thousand.
Q. Was that the usual market rates? A. I think that was the rate.
Q. Was that the usual market rates? A. I do not know what the usual market rates Q. is there any other, case in which a con

for me to come to Washington, thinking the dispatch would eatch me.

Q. That then was the beginning of that business relation with Mr. Chittenden! A. Yes, sir; so far as the Chittenden matter is con-Q. He had had no interest in any matters pertaining to pavement contracts prior to that time! A. Not any. Q. You knew Mr. Chittenden to be a person

of the character you have described him, and of the habits? A. That is how I placed him. Q. He had lived in that luxurious style, I understand, even before that time? A. Yes, Q. But you had had no such relations as

compelled you to contribute to the expenses
A. Not at all. It was talked of previous to
that time, that if he would get contracts we
would pay him a certain portion of the profits—
that is outside of the city of Chicago. A. Yes, sir.

Q. They are there now? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In whose custody are they during your absence and the absence of Mr. McCiellan? A. They are in nobody's custody. They are in the office of Jenkins or Selby.

Q. Mr. Selby is there in charge? A. Yes,

Q. Did you ask him whether he was to put that is outside of the city of Chicago.

Q. There was that general arrangement between you, prior to your receiving these telesgrams? A. Yes, sir, some time before it.

Q. And were his labors to be confined to any particular city?

A. No, sir; no particular city?

Q. Did you ask him whether he was to put

a large amount of work in the city of Philadelphis. He said that he had a great deal of
influence there, and that he could get a contract. That is why he came in to make such
an arrangement. If he got a contract in the
city of Philadelphia and other places, he
wanted a certain portion of the profits.

Q. Now what profits did you stipulate to pay
him in Philadelphia for any contracts obtained
there? A. One-third of the profits.

Q. Did you and he then make an estimate of
the cost of laying your payement? A. No. sir. Q. What did he say? A. All the money that I wanted him to put into it was to pay up his indebtedness to our firm.
Q. Did you ask him whether he was to put in money in this contract? A. No, sir; I did not intend to recognize his interest.
Q. Did he ever make any statement to you as to what interest he claimed in it? A. I do not think he did in any particular.
Q. Any per cent. or interest that he claimed in it of the profits? A. He may have done so, but I cannot remember his fixing any particular amounts. the cost of laying your pavement? A. No, sir, we did not.

Q. You had no conversation upon that sub-

ect with him? A. No, sir.

Q. How did he learn he could make any profit this way? A. He knew the price we got in Chicago, and talked the matter over more particularly with Mr. DeGolyer than he did unounts.
Q. What is your best recollection about that?
The Witness. As to the particular amount
claimed by him?
Q. Yes, sir. A. I think he said on one ocwith me: and after he had sent for me to come to Washington he asked me with regard to the price. He said there was to be \$3.50 a yard of that kind.

Q. Was he to have a half interest, he fur-Q. Was he to have a half interest, he surnishing one-half of the money, or going to onehalf the expense; or was he simply to get half
of the profite? A. That matter never was discuseed. It never was considered by me.
Q. Did anybody refer you to Mr. Murtagh?
A. My partner was the person who attended
to the business with Mr. Murtagh.
Q. Who was your partner? A. Zephaniah paid for pavement.

Q. So that the original arrangement, then, included any service of this nature he might render for you in any city? A. Yes, sir; out of the city of Chicago. That was reserved for

ourselves.

Q. Now, this \$100,000 of which you spoke—
the \$07,000, as it became afterward, was to be
separate and distinct from this interest in the
profits that Mr. Chittenden was to have? A.

Yes, sir.
Q. Then you did come to Washington and remained several days subsequent to this time?
A. Yes, sir. I came here and staid, I think, about eight days.
Q. Where did you stop? A. At the Arling-

Q. Whom did you meet there with reference o this business? A. Mr. Chittenden.
Q. Did you meet Colonel Kirtland there! A. I saw him there.
Q. Did you meet Mr. William S. Huntington there!
Q. Did you talk with him on that subject?

A. No, sir; not a word.
Q. At no time! A. No, sir; I have no recollection of ever talking with Mr. Huntington.

Q. And never conversed with Mr. Huntington on this subject? A. No, sir; I never have conversed with him on this subject more than this: When I was leaving the city of Washington I called at the First National Bank, where

for I called at the First National Bank, where hr. Huntington was, to say that I was leaving the city, and hoped that he would treat my friend Mr. Chittenden with a good deal of con-sideration, and if he could assist him in getting a contract that I would take he as a great think he did.

Q. And then you spoke to Mr. Murtagh about it! A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, can't you tell the committee what Mr. Murtagh claimed in regard to it! A. I think it was half the profits, to the best of my recollection, although I am not certain that any particular.

A You knew before, did you not, that Mr.
Q. You knew before, did you not, that Mr.
Huntington was aiding him? A. Mr. Chitten?
den told me that Mr. Huntington was his
friend, and he thought Mr. Huntington could
help him in getting a contract.

ject as a favor to Mr. McClellan.
Q. Most of this business, I understand you to say, was transacted by Mr. DeGolyer? A. He was here, I think, the first three or four

this to you by him! A. Not at all.
Q. You were introduced to Mr. Brown at the
Arlington! A. Yes, sir.
Q. As a clergyman! A. He was said to be a clergyman.

Q. Will you please describe him! A. He was a tall, lank, bony fellow, very little flesh upon

work! A. I stated the other day before the Chicago in the last year. Pres ous to that we Q. Did you along about 1871-739 A. Yes. 9. How much did you get for that there!

OF 0

by the percentage system. The work was afterward measures by the engineer of the board, and I was paid board, prices for that work.

By Mr. Mattingly: Q. That is the same matter you testified about before! A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Now, while you were doing work on that system, did you do any cellar digring! A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was that paid for! A. That was contract work.

Q. Entirely separate from the board work!

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any of the men you worked on the the percentage system, while you were working on the percentage system, worked in this collar digging! A. Not to my knowledge. My orders were very definite and distinct on that subject. The timekeeper is here in town, and he will know.

O. Who the head of the men you worked on the thing of the percentage system, worked in this collar digging! A. Not to my knowledge. My orders were very definite and distinct on that subject. The timekeeper is here in town, and the will know.

Q. How were the improvements made in the city of Chicago, by your public authorities?
Were they by competition between hidders?
A. Yes, sir; they were put up to the lowestresponsible bidder, reserving the right to reject
any and all bids by the board. any and all bids by the board.
Q. You laid this pavement, you say, in Columbus, Ohio? A. No, sir; not this kind.
Q. What was that? A. That was what was called the Nicholson pavement.
Q. That was a wooden pavement? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What did you get for that? A. I got \$3.38 a yard for it, and 75 cents a yard for the

was to receive for procuring that award! A. He was to receive one-third of the profits. This other matter was a matter that he said he re-

quired to pay his expenses, which were heavy -remaining at the hotel and expenses that he remaining at the hotel and expenses that he was at.

Q. That was subsequent to the award, then, that this overture to pay \$100,000 was made?

A. Yes, sir. He said that he wanted a large amount to pay that, and he wanted the balance to help pay the national debt.

Q. Did you not deem it expedient to make some inquiry as to the foundation of that before you paid such a large sum of money? A. I asked Mr. Chittenden, who was the only man that I knew to go to, what it was for, and that was my answer.

that was my answer.

Q. You never took any further trouble, therefore, to ascertain the necessity of paying this \$100,000 to procure this contract, except the communications between you and him? A. That was all; because I did not know where to

go, unless I went and asked the Board of Pub-lle Works here, and he told me that I had no business talking with the Board of Publia Works, because he had the matter in hand; he would manage it.

Q. And it was simply upon his say so that you paid \$100,000, without taking the trouble to inform yourself at all as to whether you could procure a contract without this undue influence? A. Upon what he told me in the matter; and he told me that, under my figurmatter; and he told me that, under my figur-ing is the prices of pavement, it did not cost to exceed 50 cents a yard, anyhow, and the

to exceed 50 cents a yard, anyhow, and the margin left was sufficient.

Q. Therefore, there being such a large margin, you were willing without further inquiry, to give the half of the margin to him, and make no effort to secure any of it yourself? A. I beg your pardon. I did take care, and trivil to save a portion. a portion.

Q. Any large portion I mean? A. I would

have been very well satisfied if I had made any-thing near that amount.

Q. You used no effort at all to save yourself Q. You used no effort at all to save yourself from this expenditure of \$100,000? A. Not at all, sir. The award was got upon the under-standing that he was to have one-third of the profits.

Q. That was the basis, was it, of the original anatter? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What obligation of faith was there between you and him, he having procured the contract upon the stipulation that he was to have one-third? What obligation of good faith,

or anything else, was there upon you to make this enormous additional compensation of \$100,000? A. None other than to get the contract.

Q. If the contract had been awarded, where was there any further occasion? A. Supposing I had refused to pay Mr. Chittenden, he might have it awarded to somebody else.

Q. Your idea then, was that you were in his power? A. That was it, exactly.

Q. That, although it was awarded, he had the power to take it away from you, and you could not secure the fruits of that award without paying that additional sum? A. That was it, sir.

By Mr. Mattingly: Q. In order to ascertain what is the amount of profits for the division. anything else, was there upon you to make

By Mr. Mattingly: Q. In order to ascertain what is the amount of profits for the division into three parts, was the \$79,000 to be included in the cost of the work! A. Well, sir, I do not know that was to be included. I never could understand how we were to get at that. I told Mr. DeGolyer that I thought we had a right to charge that to Mr. Chittenden; and it has been a matter standing in the books from that day to this, whether we should charge it to Mr. Chittenden, in proportion to his interest, for the portion of the profits that might arise from the contracts. It has stood that way ever since, and it is on the books that way to-day. Mr. DeGolyer died in the meantime, and it stands tharged up in the way that Mr. Cook restands tharged up in the way that Mr. Cook resince, and it is on the books that way to-day. Mr. DeGolyer died in the meantime, and it stands tharged up in the way that Mr. Cook re-

presented.

Q. In what capacity was Mr. Quimby employed by your firm? A. Mr. Quimby was employed as a foreman on a street over a gang of men, to keep their time and see that they did their work, and did it as they were instructed

Q. To what amount! A. I am very uncertain about that. At the time they probably had \$60,000 with them.

Q. Of auditor's certificates! A. I will not be possitive; I think, probably, that was it.

Q. Did they have any other evidences of intelligence of the profits! A. I do not know but what it was assemwhere in the neighborhood of \$50,000 or auditor's certificates.

TESTIMONY OF JOIN COLLINS.

THE THORNOY OF JOIN COLLINS.

Q. But kind of payement! A. No, sir; I will not be a suggestion of the counts for the man, at the suggestion of the counts for the money had been raised as to the form of oath that you regard as binding upon you. Will you state how that is! A. I regard any of the usual forms as binding; I have no been sworn by the committee on a former actual too.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Were you of the firm of Joines & Collins 4. Yes, air.

Q. What if anything, do you know in regard to the money having been paid to Judge at the committee on a former examination.

Q. What was the price of laying these payements and slowe payement, and it we optional with the board was the price for the Miller and Joines & Collins 4. Yes, air.

Q. What, if anything, do you know in regard to the money having been paid to Judge at the committee on a former examination.

Q. Did you ever lay any of these payements as favored whether the price for the Miller and Sow payements with the board was the price for the Miller and Sow payements with the board was the price for the Miller and Sow payements was the price for the Miller and Sow payements and Sow payement was.

Q. What, if anything, do you know in regard to the money having been paid to Judge at the collegence of the money have the sum of the protect of the money have the three.

Q. What, if anything, do you know in regard to the money having been paid to Judge at the collegence of the money have the sum of the country of the country of the collegence of the Miller and the price of the Miller and the will bust them." I told him that he could go ahead, nobody regarded him, or to that effect. He told me, furthermore, that he had received money in the city of Washington, from certain parties here, and had it then in his pocket, for

money in the city or washington, from certain, parties here, and has it then in his pocket, for the purpose of ventilating this thing and breaking it down.

By Mr. Mattingly: Q. And he did go for them! A. He did; and in Milwankee and other places where he thought we had business going on. He is a very grateful man, I am sure. I think we always treated Mr. Quimby splendidly, and everybody else who ever worked for us. We tried to treat them well, and I think Mr. Quimby has taken a step that so respectable man would dare to take, unless he made himself liable for the consequences. I told him it was blackmailing, says he will informed a few days before I left Chicago that he made his threat that he was going to ruin me and some other yentlemen in this city today; that he was going for us; that was before he left.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Who gave you that infortion! A. Mr. Cook, my book-keeper, told me. Q. Where dvi he get it from! A. He is here,